

## CRAWFORD COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.  
 Sheriff.....D. London.  
 Clerk & Register.....W. R. Stecker.  
 Treasurer.....G. M. F. Davis.  
 Pros. Attorney.....J. O. Hadley.  
 Judge of Probate.....A. Taylor.  
 C. C. Commissioner.....N. E. Britt.  
 Surveyor.....W. H. Shreeman.  
 Coroners.....S. Revelt.

SUPERVISORS.  
 Grove Township.....O. J. Bell.  
 South Branch.....Ira H. Richardson.  
 Beaver Creek.....W. Patterson.  
 Maple Forest.....J. W. Willett.  
 Grayling.....R. S. Babbitt.  
 Fredericville.....John F. Hum.  
 Ball.....Chas. Jackson.  
 Gayter Plains.....John P. Hildreth.

W. A. MASTERS, NOTARY PUBLIC. Con-  
 veyances—Will attend to making Deeds  
 Mortgages, etc., etc.

N. R. GILBERT, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon, Etc.

U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensioners.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

J. Maurice Finn.

NOTARY PUBLIC, AND DEPUTY

Clerk and Register,

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

A. H. SWARTHOUT.

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Business in adjoining counties solicited.

Real Estate, Insurance, & Collection AGT.

GRAYLING, MICH.

N. E. Britt.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Surveying in all of its branches, in-  
 cluding leveling, promptly attended to.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Michigan Central Railroad.

SAGINAW DIVISION.

Time Table—Jan 1, 1882.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Bay City Ex.
Chicago, leave.	9:10 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Jackson.	7:00 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
River Junction.	7:25 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
Mason.	7:55 a.m.	5:10 p.m.
Holt.	8:07 a.m.	5:22 p.m.
Lansing.	8:20 a.m.	5:35 p.m.
North Lansing.	8:25 a.m.	5:40 p.m.
Bath.	8:40 a.m.	5:55 p.m.
Lansburgh.	8:55 a.m.	6:10 p.m.
Bennington.	9:10 a.m.	6:25 p.m.
D. & M. Crossing.	9:23 a.m.	6:38 p.m.
Owosso.	9:28 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
Dakota.	9:52 a.m.	7:18 p.m.
Channing.	10:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
St. Charles.	10:13 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
Paines.	10:40 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
Saginaw City.	10:55 a.m.	8:25 p.m.
North Saginaw.	11:05 a.m.	8:35 p.m.
F. & P. M. Cross.	11:20 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
Wilwaukee.	11:25 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
West Bay City.	11:45 a.m.	9:12 p.m.
Bay City, Arrive.	11:55 a.m.	9:20 p.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.
Bay City, Leave.	7:00 a.m.	5:25 p.m.
West Bay City.	7:08 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Wilwaukee.	7:23 a.m.	5:05 p.m.
P. & P. M. Crossing.	7:45 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
North Saginaw.	7:55 a.m.	5:20 p.m.
Saginaw City.	8:10 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Paines.	8:30 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
St. Charles.	8:45 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Channing.	8:55 a.m.	7:38 p.m.
Oakley's.	9:20 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Owosso.	9:23 a.m.	8:23 p.m.
D. & M. Crossing.	9:28 a.m.	8:35 p.m.
Bennington.	9:55 a.m.	8:55 p.m.
Lansburgh.	9:58 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
Bath.	10:05 a.m.	9:10 p.m.
North Lansing.	10:25 a.m.	9:20 p.m.
Lansing.	10:38 a.m.	9:35 p.m.
Holt.	10:50 a.m.	9:50 p.m.
Mason.	11:20 a.m.	10:20 p.m.
River Junction.	11:25 a.m.	10:45 p.m.
Jackson.	11:45 a.m.	10:45 p.m.
Chicago, Arrive.	7:40 p.m.	7:30 a.m.

All trains on Saginaw Division daily  
 except Sundays. Connecting trains  
 leave Chicago 9 a.m. daily except Sun-  
 days, and 9 p.m. daily except Saturdays.  
 Wagner Sleeping Cars on night trains.

MACKINAW DIVISION.

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Freight.
West Bay City, Lv.	8:15 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
Bay City.	8:20 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
Kawawlin.	8:37 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Pineconing.	9:23 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
Standish.	10:25 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Wells.	10:35 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
West Branch.	11:15 a.m.	2:20 p.m.
St. Helen.	11:50 a.m.	3:35 p.m.
Roscommon.	12:20 p.m.	4:35 p.m.
GRAYLING.	1:15 p.m.	5:55 p.m.
Otsego Lake.	2:00 p.m.	7:35 p.m.
Gaylord.	2:20 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
Cheboygan.	4:35 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Mackinaw C'y, Ar.	5:45 p.m.	

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Freight.
Mackinaw C'y, Lv.	7:20 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
Cheboygan.	8:35 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Gaylord.	10:50 a.m.	5:00 a.m.
Otsego Lake.	11:10 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
GRAYLING.	12:40 p.m.	7:42 a.m.
Roscommon.	1:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
St. Helen.	1:30 p.m.	10:15 a.m.
West Branch.	2:07 p.m.	11:15 a.m.
Wells.	2:25 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Standish.	3:25 p.m.	2:06 p.m.
Pineconing.	3:58 p.m.	2:50 p.m.
Kawawlin.	4:40 p.m.	4:05 p.m.
West Bay City.	5:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Bay City, Arrive.	5:35 p.m.	

All trains daily except Sundays.

E. C. BROWN, Asst. General Supt.

Tickets.

FRANK I. WHITNEY, Asst. Genl.

Pass and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Mgr. Detroit.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass and

Ticket Agt., Chicago.

W. A. VAUGHAN, Supt. Mackinaw

Div., Bay City.

HAVE YOUR

JOB PRINTING

DONE AT THE

AVALANCHE JOB-OFFICE.

# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. III.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882.

NO. 48.

## FAIR PANCIES.

Remember the caucus Saturday at-  
 ternoon.  
 All Fools Day next Saturday. "Look  
 a leddie out."

Next Sabbath is Palm Sunday—the  
 last Sunday of Lent.

A good violin for sale. For price,  
 etc., inquire at this office.

A week from next Sunday is Easter-  
 day. Watch the hens' nests.

The painters are at work in Masters  
 new store and the building is nearly  
 ready for the masons.

Lumbermen, have you seen that 25-  
 cent tea at Finn's? Only 300 or 400  
 pounds left. It beats the world.

Mrs. Swarthout, of Saginaw, is mak-  
 ing a two weeks' visit in Grayling, the  
 guest of her son, A. H. Swarthout, Esq.

A washout of the track near Oge-  
 saw, Monday, delayed the mail about  
 six hours. No damage except to the  
 track.

Mr. G. H. Hunn is the new opera-  
 tor at the depot here, the business of  
 this station now fully requiring the  
 services of two men.

Select men for office who are fitted  
 for the place, without regard to their  
 social or financial condition, or per-  
 sonal likes or dislikes.

New settlers are arriving from every  
 direction. Three families moved into  
 Grove township last week—Mr. Pea-  
 cock and two named Lightner.

Mrs. A. C. Lee, and her brother, Mr.  
 E. H. Ellis, start for Manistee to-day  
 to spend the summer. It is hoped their  
 removal will not be permanent.

The make-up of the *Evening News*  
 was slightly off last Saturday, judi-  
 ciously making the Davis murder trial  
 with a bathing resort. But "mistakes  
 will happen."

There was not so large an attend-  
 ance at the opera house last Friday  
 evening as might have been expected,  
 yet a sufficient number to give zest to  
 the entertainment.

From the number of trains daily  
 passing here, one can easily imagine  
 himself in the train-yard of a great  
 city. Five trains were here at one  
 time on Saturday.

A gentleman from South Branch,  
 whose name we did not learn, will open  
 a meat-market soon in the building  
 west of Comer's. We are promised a  
 first-class establishment.

Miss Mary Hooker, of Otsego Lake,  
 is the guest of Mrs. J. M. Jones. She  
 will probably organize a class in in-  
 strumental music, and is highly rec-  
 ommended as proficient in the art.

Everybody is expected to be present  
 at the meeting of the G. L. and P. so-  
 ciety at the opera house next Friday  
 evening. The entertainment will con-  
 sist of music, recitations and select  
 reading.

By the new schedule, the freight go-  
 ing north arrives here at 8 p.m. and  
 leaves at 7 a.m. going south, arrives  
 at 5 p.m. and leaves at 6 a.m. No  
 change in the passenger time. The  
 time-table will be corrected next week.

Notwithstanding the recent act of  
 Congress in regard to Chinese im-  
 migration, it is decided by the G. L. and  
 P. society at the debates in the opera  
 house last Friday evening that their  
 coming is no detriment to this coun-  
 try.

Mr. M. F. Parker, of Roscommon,  
 announces to the people of Grayling  
 that he will be prepared to do all gen-  
 eral mason work and furnish mason's  
 supplies at this place this season, em-  
 ploying none but competent workmen.  
 He invites correspondence.

You can now find at Finn's anything  
 you need, from a gill-darning needle  
 to a threshing machine (a flail). If you  
 will call and examine prices you will  
 find that a dollar will go as far with  
 him as any man in northern Michigan.  
 No trouble to show goods or give  
 prices.

Strangers on leaving the cars here,  
 look around in amazement and often  
 imagine they have been on the wrong  
 train and have struck the quarries of  
 Joliet or Stony Point. They are, how-  
 ever, mistaken, as the immense piles of  
 rock on the railroad ground is to be  
 used at once under the new buildings  
 to be erected here.

Megers, Salling, Hanson & Co., and  
 J. M. Finn, have to remove their ware-  
 houses to make room for the new de-  
 pot buildings. The old depot will be  
 moved toward the north end of the  
 side tracks, and Salling, Hanson & Co.  
 will rebuild on their side track, south  
 side of the river. We are not informed  
 where Mr. Finn's will be located.

George Comer having decided to re-  
 tire from his present business has ren-  
 dered his store to Mrs. Berka, who has  
 concluded that our city is the best  
 place in the State. She will put in a  
 full stock of millinery goods to glad-  
 den the hearts of the ladies.

Mr. Mack Taylor met with a painful  
 accident on Tuesday last. He was  
 holding the chisel for cutting off a  
 rail, on the section where he was at  
 work, when the sledge, in the hand of  
 his fellow-workman, glanced and struck  
 him on the nose, causing a severe lacer-  
 ation and disfiguring that organ for a time.  
 A close call for a funeral.

The citizens of Beaver Creek town-  
 ship are asking for a road to Grayling,  
 so they may be able to get in here with  
 their products and to purchase their  
 supplies. At present they are obliged  
 to go to Roscommon for want of the  
 road, but a short distance of which re-  
 mains to be built and that with little  
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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## THE CHIMNEY'S SONG.

Over the chimney the night wind sang,  
And chanted a melody no one knew;  
And the children said, as they closed their eyes,  
"The wind in the chimney."  
Over the chimney the night wind sang,  
And chanted a melody no one knew;  
And the children said, as they closed their eyes,  
"The wind in the chimney."  
Over the chimney the night wind sang,  
And chanted a melody no one knew;  
And the children said, as they closed their eyes,  
"The wind in the chimney."

## PICKLED LIMES.

A Boarding-School Frolic.

L. PROROMP, MISCHIEF.

"Who likes pickled limes?" asked one.

"O, I do!" "And I!" "And I!"

shouted about a dozen of the other girls.

"All right! We'll each contribute a few pennies, and have a regular fest of pickled limes and stick candy."

"That's so!" cried No. 2. "Won't we enjoy them, though! My mouth waters to think of it."

These young girls were all pupils in a very aristocratic boarding-school not many miles away, where everything was conducted on system, and the young ladies were expected to turn out perfect models of intellectual womanhood. Some did, but, alas! for human hopes, very many graduated with but one fired idea, namely: that boarding-school was a place in which to have fun, and to torment the teachers to the utmost of their ability.

Miss Woodward was a fine principal and a very discerning woman, but the girls would get the best of her occasionally, in spite of her keen eyes and ears; and just now, after a whole month of goodness, they were positively pining for mischief, and had ransacked their brains for something wicked enough to shock the whole community.

The morning before, while their worthy principal was taking her beauty-sleep, some one had climbed up to the veranda, and just before her window had placed a most ridiculous caricature of her august self, adorned with her precious brown ringlets, and a set of teeth that were supposed to have been a profound secret. How they got out of her top-drawer on to that figure will always remain a mystery to Miss Woodward, but there they were; so the poor lady was obliged to pull the object in, and stifle her indignation as best she could, because 'twould never do to have the story spread abroad.

The young Professor of Languages had been so tormented to such a degree that, had it not been for an attachment to the very ringleader of all the mischief, he would certainly have thrown up his situation for more peaceful haunts; but, being hopelessly in love, he bore it all, to the great disgust of the girls, who daily expected some explosion from him. Nothing was said, and, as Miss Woodward had kept quiet about the figure, they were quite melancholy, and felt that nothing but great disobedience, in some form, would compensate for their disappointment.

One of the rules of the school strictly enjoined the putting out of all the lights by 9:30 o'clock, and the putting of one's self quietly to bed; but here were these girls this afternoon planning for pickled limes and a good time in the evening after all the good people of the house should be in their beds.

It was decided that, after tea, Nettie Cutler, the very essence of fun and the leader in all the mischief, should feign illness and start for her room, but should steal out the back gate and down into the town for the goodies. So while the others were in the dining hall, Nettie, having excused on "account of a severe sick headache," made her escape and did all that was desired of her—and more. She bought all kinds of dainties the town afforded, then stole in and went up stairs with her large bundle, unseen.

At 10 o'clock, when they were supposed to be sweetly sleeping, fourteen of the fifty decorous young women in the establishment were perched on Nettie's bed, sucking pickled limes and discussing their mischief.

"If we could only do something to exasperate Prof. Sterns, I should be satisfied," said Grace Darnley, who disliked the professor for something the same reason as the fox detested the grapes.

They all sat busily thinking for about a minute, nothing being heard but the smack of lips over limes and candy.

Then, "Oh, girls, I have an idea!" from Grace.

All mouths suspended motion.

"You know Mr. Sterns is a perfect idiot, and although she is about twenty years older than he, thinks that those ringlets and her bewitching manner have surely captivated him. Well, we'll send her a touching love-letter, and sign his name—won't that be fun, though?"

The other girls were astonished at such a vigorous movement, because, notwithstanding all their mischief, they thoroughly respected the young man, and did not wish to disgrace themselves in his eyes. Nettie, although knowing

nothing of his feelings for her, was quite tenderly disposed toward him, and did not care to see him entrapped, and perhaps led into marriage. They all demurred some time, but were finally overruled by Grace.

"He won't mind it a bit," said she; "and think how mad 'twill make the 'old'un' when she discovers that we are aware of her passion for him!"

"That was sufficient; they all detested her—so agreed."

A week from that night was to occur a monthly social circle given in the school, when the young ladies of the town outside were invited, and also a few irreproachable young men, who afforded great amusement for the girls by their meek and lowly appearance. It was decided that in the letter a place and time of meeting should be appointed. "Time—nine and one-half o'clock, social night; place—Miss Woodward's private parlor."

The pickled limes and candy having by this time all disappeared, the party broke up with a parting injunction from Grace to think up an awful letter for the old lady.

IT—BEEPING MISCHIEF.

The next few days were busy ones. Every spare moment was occupied by the girls in writing and comparing love-letters; but finally one was composed which it was decided could not be improved upon. It spoke of the overwhelming passion the author had for Miss W., and his utter inability to keep it longer to himself. "Having fancied, from several slight advances, that she was not entirely indifferent to him, he had ventured to address these lines to her. He knew there was some difference in their ages, but if she would overlook that, he would make her a faithful, devoted husband. If she could return his love, would she meet him in her private parlor the next evening, while the others were making merry above stairs? And could he ask her to make no sign until that time, as, in case of a refusal, he would like to think of her as his own, for a while, at least."

Grace had been spending hours trying to imitate his handwriting, in which she succeeded to some degree; but, being a love-letter, the lady would scarcely think of the writing simply of the supposed writer.

One afternoon, two days before social night, while the principal was out taking her "constitutional," the letter was carried to her room and placed where she would surely see it; then the girls waited with some fear and trembling for the result.

At the tea-table, that night, Miss Woodward was late, and came in with a peculiar expression of triumph on her face that amused the girls, even in their anxiety.

That she had read the letter was evident, for occasionally she would glance down at the other table so happy, where Prof. Sterns sat unconsciously eating, that had the poor fellow been really an anxious lover, it would have lightened his heart considerably. But he, being ignorant of the plot against his peace of mind, was serenely talking with one of the other teachers; so Miss Woodward restrained her raptures until the appointed meeting should take place.

That night the same fourteen conspirators gathered again in Nettie's room to talk over matters.

"Oh, dear," said pretty little Alice Grant, "I wish we'd never had anything to do with that old letter! I know something horrid will turn up."

"That's so!" said Nettie; "and I would not have Prof. Sterns know that I was in the scrape for the world!"

They all echoed the sentiment, except Grace, and even she did not seem so desirous of mischief as formerly; but 'twas done, and they must await the consequences as best they could.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

The next evening, while the young professor was arranging his toilet for the affair, a note was handed him by one of the servants requesting his presence in the principal's parlor at half-past nine. Supposing it to be some business connected with school duties, he thought, little about the matter. Now this was unknown to any but Grace. She had decided to make the little plot more complicated.

"'Twill serve him right if he does get into a scrape," thought she. "Perhaps it will teach him to treat some of the younger girls with a little more politeness."

About 8 o'clock they all came to the long drawing rooms, looking as pretty as new-blown roses. The rooms were filled with young people, and of course they straightway proceeded to enjoy themselves.

Miss Woodward was arrayed in "spotless white," and looked the very ancient maiden she was, notwithstanding her attempts to appear extremely youthful.

Prof. Sterns was enjoying himself heartily, and never so much as looked her way. "But," thought she, "this because he is fearful lest the girls should joke him. But they'll hear it to-morrow, for I shall tell them myself. After so many years of waiting, I wish to be the first to spread the news of my nuptial."

As the clock rounded the half hour after 9, Miss Woodward skipped youthfully out of the room down into her own parlor, and a few moments later Prof. Sterns also left the room, followed by many anxious eyes until out of sight. As he entered her room, the principal gave a little shriek of what was meant to be joy, and rushed into his arms.

"Miss Woodward?" exclaimed the astonished man, trying to shake her off.

"Pray explain yourself! What has alarmed you?"

"O, Edward, this moment is too much for me! Can I believe my own eyes?" still clinging to him like grim death.

The professor could scarcely believe his senses, but, giving her a decided shove, sat her down on the sofa.

"Now, madam, please explain your self! You wished to see me on business, and here I am! What is wanted of me?"

"Why, Edward," very tenderly, "there is no need for such secrecy; no one is within hearing but ourselves, and you know, love, you wished me to answer to your note. It is here; I have loved you from the moment I saw you, and am willing to be your wife. The sooner, the better; and once more she made a rush for his coat-collar."

To say that the young fellow was astonished is but a feeble expression—he was simply dumfounded. And this note! What could it mean? But, having forcibly seated the too-loving woman again, he said:

"Let me see the letter!"

With a look of great consternation on her face, she produced it, and watched him closely as he read.

"Miss Woodward!" after reading slowly from beginning to end, "believe me, I never saw this before."

"What! You didn't write it?"

shrieked the almost-frantic woman; "then who did? Who has dared to make such a fool of me? Who has dared do it, I say?"

Now if the professor guessed, he said nothing, but tried to calm the poor woman, for he pitied her grief and rage.

But twas in vain! In her ravings, she dropped off her beautiful curls, and that was the "straw which broke the camel's back." She fell to the floor in a swoon. The young man, thinking she would be better without him, took his leave, and sent one of the servants to her assistance; then went to his own apartments to think it over.

That Nettie Cutler was at the bottom of the mischief, he was certain, and she suffered some sharp pangs to think she gave so little for his feelings and those of her teacher as to do such a thing. After much meditation on the subject, the poor fellow took himself to bed with a heavy heart.

Miss Woodward was, with some difficulty, tucked away for the night, and her feelings were pitiable indeed. She meant to be kind to the girls, and to think they should do such an act (for by this time she had thought of some of her pupils as the authors) troubled her greatly. Then, how should she ever meet that fellow again? But, while thinking over these things, she gradually fell asleep and forgot all her woes.

The mischief-makers themselves were almost as uneasy as their victims. Not much was said among them, and they retired early; but none of them rested well, and Nettie cried herself to sleep.

The next morning, as Nettie was going down the corridor, who should she meet but the professor himself going up. She attempted to pass with a simple "Good-morning," but he stopped.

"Miss Cutler, I could scarcely believe that you would be guilty of such a deed as you performed at Miss Woodward's and my expense. I have lost respect for you!"

"Oh! Professor! I—we really didn't mean to do any harm!" sobbed Nettie; "and we thought you'd know 'twas all in fun!"

"Yes! It must be remarkably funny to hurt the feelings of your principal as you have done," he said, sternly, and passed on.

Nettie stood gazing after him with tearful eyes. "If we hadn't had those horrid old pickled limes to eat, we should never have thought of it—Oh! he will never look at me again! I wish I was dead and buried!"

But, bless you! he did; he couldn't help it. The girls went to their principal, confessed their crime, and were punished according to the deed; but they were not expelled, to their great relief; and Miss Woodward recovered from her grief and disappointment in time.

The professor, after making friends with Miss Nettie, and discovering that she really was not the leader for this time, found another professorship not far away, and resigned his to a much older man, who at last accounts was intending to make the principal and himself one.

After Nettie became Mrs. Sterns, she would often say, laughingly, that pickled limes were not good food for young women—they encouraged mischief.

THE CASE OF CADET WHITTAKER.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 22.

At a Cabinet meeting yesterday the case of Cadet Whittaker was disposed of by disapproving the sentence of dismissal from the service imposed by the court, on the ground that technical evidence taken at the trial was improperly introduced. The record of the court-martial case of Cadet Whittaker will be made public to-morrow through special orders of the Secretary of War. These orders will set aside the verdict and sentence of the court-martial, on account of certain irregularities and informalities in taking evidence, and will release Whittaker from arrest. At the same time they will dismiss him from the Military Academy under the provision of section 1,325 of the Revised Statutes relating to the military law of the United States. The action of the President in this case is based upon an opinion by Attorney General Brewster, to whom the Secretary of War referred the case of the Judge Advocate General that improper evidence had been admitted in the Whittaker trial.

NOT A VERY COMMON COMPLAINT.

A police magistrate is questioning a tramp whose bearing indicates that he has seen better days. "You look as if you had been a gentleman," he remarks.

"Yes," says the prisoner, with a sigh; "once I was worth \$100,000."

"(Hamblet, eh?)"

"No, sir."

"Squandered it in riotous living?"

"No, sir."

"Then to what vice were you addicted?"

"Friendship, sir."

## SOUTHERN FLOODS.

Mr. C. B. BARTLETT, who was specially detailed to go through the overflowed districts in the vicinity of Arkansas City, has examined the Arkansas and White rivers and points south of the Arkansas. He reports that, notwithstanding the heavy rain, the country is under water, and a considerable portion of the colored population is in destitute circumstances. The Arkansas estimates that fully 3,500 people have no means of subsistence, and that the destitute are doing nothing to alleviate the suffering, trusting to the sufficiency of the Government bounty. The region south of Memphis is swarming with refugees, and a bill to incorporate a company to build a railway between New York and Washington. The capital is to be \$10,000,000, and ex-Senators Gordon, Wallace and Grewell are among the promoters. The time of interest is to be six and one-half hours, and the fare \$5. The House adopted a resolution to make the Arkansas a part of the special order for April 1. Mr. B. submitted a bill to amend the act of March 21, 1882, relating to the supply of the Mississippi River. The bill is to be introduced by Mr. B. and Mr. P. The House has another long debate on the Chinese bill.

The Senate at its session on the 22d, amended the diplomatic appropriation to provide that all consular agencies with their compensation be hereafter estimated in the estimates of the Secretary of State, when the bill passed. The Senate in executive session confirmed Samuel Blumenthal as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. A. L. Morrison, of Chicago, was nominated as Minister to Mexico. The House adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to what further relief is necessary for the Mississippi valley. Mr. W. B. Wadsworth, of Minnesota, made the point that it was "the duty of the Government to prevent the degradation of labor, and Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, replied to the talk about endangering our trade with China, by showing that the total commerce between the two countries last year did not amount to \$30,000,000, and had fallen off 30 per cent since the adoption of the present tariff. Mr. T. made a powerful argument in support of the bill. Mr. K. of Iowa, expressed great fears lest the sensibilities of the Chinese people should be wounded by the bill.

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## THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, March 30, 1882.

### WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING TERRITORY.

THE VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, WHEN THE QUESTION CAME UP.

#### THE RAILROAD MAN'S IDRA.

"I remember," said an old railroad man, yesterday, as he sat in a crimson velvet easy chair in the Boomerang office, and rested his feet on the burnished fender, "how in '69, when I was in the Wyoming legislature, the woman's suffrage bill came up for action, and was referred to a committee of three. I was selected as one, and an old miner and a settler made up the balance. It was an act to grant to the women of Wyoming Territory the right of suffrage and to hold office. It was, of course, a new deal, and we didn't know exactly what the effect would be on the territory. As chairman of the committee, I said to the other two members, 'Gentlemen, this is a pretty important move. It is a kind of a wild train of a single track, and we've got to keep our eyes peeled or we'll get in the ditch. It's a new conductor making his first run. He don't know the stations, hardly, and he feels as if there was a spotter on every coach besides. Female suffrage changes the management, and it may put the whole outfit in the hands of a receiver in a year. We can't tell when Wyoming Territory will be broke-tracked, with a lot of female conductors running the train, and a female master mechanic, and a female division superintendent, and a lot of giddy girls at the brakes. I tell you we want to consider this thing pretty thorough. Of course, we get our time back when the session closes, and we don't care much, but if Wyoming gets a hot-box hereafter, or telegraphs some other territory, folks will point us out and say, there's where the difficulty is. We sent a choice aggregation of railroad men, and miners, and cattle-men down there to Cheyenne, thinking we had a car load of statesmen to work up this thing for us, and here we are without any law or any gospel in the whole domain. I'm in favor of the move, and if the rest of you couple on with me, we'll stand in our report, and get our orders.'"

#### THE CATTLE-MAN'S VIEWS.

The stockman didn't have much to say. He just said: "Mr. Chairman, I don't talk very much. I'm poorly calculated to paralyze the throng with native eloquence. I tell you talk is expensive anyhow. I agree with the chair that we want to be familiar with the range before we go wild like a lot of Texas cattle just off the trail, traveling 100 miles a day and filling ourselves up with poison weed and other peculiar vegetables. We want to consider what we're about, and act with some judgment. When we turn this marverick over to the governor to be branded, we want to know that we're coraling the correct animal. You can't lariat a broncho mule with a clothes-line sometimes, and after we've run this bill in and got it in the chute, we might want to pay four or five good men to help us let go. However, I shall vote for it as it is, and take chances on the round-up. Passing a bill is like buying a brand out on the range, anyhow. You may tally ahead, and you may get everlastingly left with a little withered bunch of Texas frames that there is no more hope fattening than there would be of fattening a velocipede."

#### THE MINING MAN'S NOTIONS.

The member from the mining district said: "Mr. Chairman, I don't know what kind of a list the women will make of politics, but I'm prepared to invest with surface indications. It may be a true fissure move, and it may be a doggon slide. We can't tell till we go down on it. All we can do is to prospect around and see that we comply with the United States law and the law of the district about locations. Then two more years will show whether we've got mineral in place or not. If it works all right, the next shift that comes to the legislature can drift and stop the blamed thing, and get the wealth. We don't expect to declare any dividend the first year. I'll take time to show what there is in the measure and declare dividends. My opinion is that woman can give this territory a boom that will make her the bonanza of all creation. We've got mighty pretty blossom rock already, and if we manage right Wyoming will be quoted on the boards in a mighty short time. I was in California, years ago, up in the hills looking for a placer, and I ran into a camp in a gulch there where there wasn't a woman, and hadn't been one seen for two or three years. At first they thought it was pretty fine, it was so quiet and life was like a dream. After a while, though, the men got down at the heel. They got so depraved that they wore their clothes a year at a time and threw their dust away on any fool that came along. By and by a Yankee school teacher and her brother went into the camp for their health, and everything was lovely. The boys braced up and had

some style about them. They saved their dust and built up the town. My opinion is that the mother of a statesman is better calculated to vote than a man that can't read or write. I may be a little peculiar, but I think when a woman has marched a band of hostile boys all the way up to manhood and given them a start and made good citizens of them, with this wicked world to buck against, she can vote all day so far as I'm concerned, in preference to the man who don't know whether Michigan is in Missouri or Arizona. I'm in favor of making the location and going ahead with our assessment work, and I'll go my pile, that there hasn't been a measure approved by our august body this winter that will show more mineral on the dump in five years than this one."

#### THE CONCLUSION.

So the committee made out its report and submitted it in about that way, and if there's been any bad breaks made by Wyoming since that time, you can't lay it to that law. Laramie (Wy. T.) Boomerang.

#### BANK CHARTERS EXPIRING.

Advertisements which have appeared in the papers of several cities, announcing the expiration of certain national bank charters, and offering their assets for sale at public auction preparatory for liquidation, presents a new phase of the relations of these institutions to the public and the government. When it is learned that within the next eleven months nearly 400 bank charters will expire, and that the banks which now hold them will have to go through this process of sale and liquidation, the event would seem to present serious possibilities of financial and commercial mutation, and many who are not familiar with the status of these important institutions might imagine that something like a crisis in their history was at hand.

But, in reality, no material change whatever will take place, and the process will be so much a mere matter of form, and will be conducted so quietly that the public at large, and even the customers of the banks, would remain entirely ignorant of it but for the advertisements of its occurrence in the papers. It affords, however, an excellent opportunity to jog the memory of the public as to the real status of the banks, and possibly to remove some lingering prejudice that may remain in certain quarters against the best system of banking and currency that this or possibly any other country ever enjoyed.

It was just 20 years ago last month that the "National currency act," authorizing the establishment of national banks, was passed. It apportioned a given aggregate of bank circulation to the several States, and, within the limits of these aggregates, authorized any five persons possessing certain qualifications of good faith, integrity and responsibility, to establish a bank and issue bills, the maximum of circulation fixed in certain relation to the population of the city in which the bank was to be established. The amount of capital and circulation settled, the bank deposited \$50,000 or more in United States bonds with the United States treasury, and gave other guarantees satisfactory to the controller of the currency; whereupon the latter issued to the bank currency to the amount of 90 per cent of the bonds deposited, of which currency 5 per cent was also retained as further security; so that the bank really received for circulation only 85.5 per cent of the amount it deposited in bonds. The bank was furthermore required to pay a tax of 1 per cent on its circulation, so that its loaning capital was not only reduced 14.5 per cent, but its interest was cut off by a tax from 10 to 12 per cent, according to the prevailing rate. In spite of these restrictions and drawbacks the banks made enormous profits during the war and for some time after, while the bonds they deposited as security could be obtained at a discount, and the gold they received in interest and principal sold at a big premium. The restriction on the establishment of banks to a certain aggregate of circulation in each State also gave them a practical monopoly once the aggregate was filled. It was a bonanza, and the fortunate bankers worked it for all it was worth.

But a great change has taken place. In 1875 the restriction was removed, and the business was thrown open to anybody. That abolished the monopoly. Resumption of specie payments followed, and the gold received in interest on the bonds ceased to have any greater value than greenbacks or their own bills. Next, the bonds were refunded, and the interest cut down to 4 and 3 1/2 per cent, and finally the bonds themselves ran up to an extravagant premium—a 4 per cent bond now costing \$1.18. The reader can figure out for himself how little net interest there is in borrowing \$1.18 at 5 to 8 per cent. The present ruling rates, buying a one dollar 4 per cent bond with it, depositing that bond in the national treasury, receiving 85 1/2 cents in bills in return; loaning that 85 1/2 cents on commercial paper at 5 to 8 per cent interest, and paying 1 cent out of every 5 or 8 received in that interest back to government as a tax for the privilege of doing the business. This little transaction, multiplied by some thousands more or less, is precisely what the national banks do as far as their relations to the government and the currency are concerned. Comparing Knox's figures out that the net profit is as follows: On a 4 per cent bond at 1.16, where the ruling rate of commercial interest is 5 per cent, the bank nets 1.49 per cent; where the ruling rate is 6, the bank nets 1.19; where the rate is 7, the bank gets 88 of 1 per cent, and 58, 27 and .03 of 1 per cent where the ruling rate is respectively 8, 9 and 10 per cent. The vanishing point is reached in many western cities where money is in demand, where profits are high, and where interest still keeps up to 10 per cent. But 4 per cent have gone up since Mr. Knox made this calculation, and are likely to go up still higher.

One of the superstitions that should be at once removed from the popular mind, therefore, is that the national banks derive any advantage from the arrangement with government, which they are permitted to issue currency. Another superstition that should

go, is that which manifested itself at the time of Wood's 3 per cent bill, that government can in any way coerce the banks into accepting any law that takes another increment however slight, from their interest receipts. Every one of them could give up their charters to-morrow, go into liquidation, withdraw their circulations, reorganize as State banks, and be just as well, if not better, off for the change. Whatever may have been the case in former years the advantage now is entirely on the side of the public, which without any cost gets a system of paper money, absolutely uniform and absolutely secured all over the country. It will be well for the public to understand this during the next eleven months, for during that time ignorance may again bring pressure upon Congress to hamper the national banks in some way, so as to force them to drop their circulation altogether. If nothing is done to interfere with them they will all in due time go quietly into liquidation, sale and reorganization, under the present law, and there will be just the same state of affairs at the end as at the beginning. But if Congress should yield to a pressure that may come next winter, it would be very easy to make the banks carry out the threats they made two years ago, and go out of the issue of bills altogether. We do not say this would be a calamity, but it might open the way to one, and it would certainly be a piece of arrant stupidity on the part of Congress and the people. If the 392 banks whose charters expire within the next eleven months did not see fit to continue as national banks, it would contract the bank currency about one-third, and precipitate upon the market about \$75,000,000 in government bonds. That might have uncomfortable consequences at that time; but the most serious result would be that we would be compelled to invent some other system of paper money to take its place. Detroit Evening News.

#### FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

A cubit is two feet.  
A pace is three feet.  
A fathom is six feet.  
A palm is three inches.  
A league is three miles.  
There are 2,750 languages.  
Two persons die every second.  
Sound moves 743 miles per hour.  
A square mile contains 640 acres.  
Light moves 122,000 miles per hour.  
A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds.  
A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.  
A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.  
A firkin of butter weighs 56 pounds.  
A span is 10 7/8 inches.  
Slow rivers flow four miles per hour.  
Rapid rivers flow seven miles per hour.  
A rifle ball moves 1,000 miles per hour.  
A hand (horse measure) is four inches.  
A storm moves thirty-six miles per hour.  
A hurricane moves eighty miles per hour.  
Electricity moves 288,000 miles per hour.  
The first iron steamship was built in 1830.  
The first lucifer match was made in 1829.  
Gold was discovered in California in 1848.  
The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.  
The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.  
The average human life is thirty-one years.  
America was discovered in 1492.  
Envelopes were first used in 1839.  
Telescopes were invented in 1590.  
The first steel pen was made in 1830.  
Coaches were first used in England in 1569.  
Post offices were first established in 1464.  
Watches were first constructed in 1476.  
Modern needles first came into use in 1575.  
Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1820.  
The first newspaper was published in England in 1588.  
The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1552.  
The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1820.  
The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1824.  
Albert Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood engraving.  
Until 1775 cotton spinning was performed by the hand-spinning wheel.  
Glass windows were first introduced into England in the 8th century.  
Measures 2 1/2 feet on each side and you have a square acre within an inch.  
The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1845.  
The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1733.  
The first knives were used in England and the first wheeled carriages in France in 1550.  
The first newspaper published in Grayling, Mich., was in May, A. D. 1879.

#### SOME NEW ARITHMETIC.

In a school-room are 12 benches and nine boys on a bench. Find who stole the teacher's gait.  
A landress takes in 12 shirts and has four stolen from her line. How many are there left and what are the losers going to do about it?  
A farmer sold 11 bushels of potatoes and the product purchased two gallons of whisky at 90 cents per gallon. How much per bushel did he get for his tubers, and where did he keep the jug?  
What velocity must a locomotive have to pick up a deaf man walking on the track and fling him so high that six cars pass before he comes down?  
A day-earner 32 cents per day for 18 days, and bought his mother a musical snuff costing \$2.10. How much did he have left to go to the circus with?  
A mother standing at the gate calls to her boy who is exactly .68 feet distant. It takes two minutes and 22 seconds for the sound to reach him. Find from this the velocity with which a woman's voice travels.  
A woman earned 42 cents per day by washing, and supported a husband who consumed \$4 worth of provisions per week. How much was she in debt at the end of each month up to the time he was sent to the work house?  
A father agreed to give his son 44 acres of land for every cord of wood he chopped. The son chopped three-sevenths of a cord and broke the ax and went off hunting rabbits. How much land was he entitled to?  
A certain young man walks five-sevenths of a mile for seven nights in a week to see his girl, and after putting in 112 nights he gets the bounce. How many miles did he hoof it altogether, and how many weeks did it take him to understand that he wasn't wanted?  
Two men agree to build a wall together. One does four-fifths of the digging and the other three-tenths of the work, and they finally conclude to pay a man \$18 to finish the job. Find the length and height of the wall.  
A woman arrives at the depot three minutes ahead of train time. She has to kiss seven persons, say "good-by" to 15 others, send her love to 23 relatives, and see to four parcels. She accomplishes it all and has 41 seconds to spare to tell a dear friend how to mix seven different ingredients into a mince pie. How long did it take the train to reach Chicago?

A BIT OF TABLE LORE.  
Did you wonder, as you sat at the table last Thanksgiving day, why the great fowl before you was called after a country in Europe? Perhaps you did not, but others have wondered. Perhaps you know that the turkey is indigenous to America, and that it came very near being the emblem of the United States, instead of the eagle. Benjamin Franklin, who suggested it, was a sagacious man in most respects, but he argued that this bird was a native of the republic and was common, while the eagle had been all through the ages the symbol of royalty. The turkey was introduced into Europe more than 300 years ago, and became almost immediately a favorite on the table, but people seem to have forgotten where it came from. The French called it d'inde, meaning that it came from India. Some have thought that they have meant West India, but as the Germans called it the kalkutischer hahn (Calcutta fowl), there is reason to believe that it was generally thought to come from East India. The Germans called it also the walscher hahn, which means simply foreign fowl, and was a true designation for it. It is a little strange that the same error was made regarding our maize or Indian corn (ble de Turquie, ble d'Inde), and the Germans foreign corn (walscher korn). There is a difference of opinion about the meaning of the name of the grain from which our buckwheat cakes are made. In Worcester's dictionary we are told that Daniel Webster said that it was named because it looked like the beechnut, and I am inclined to think he is right; but I have a book by a learned man which says that there is a tradition that it was named because the first specimens were brought from the east hidden between the leaves of a book, so that it was not "beech-wheat," but "book-wheat." No doubt buckwheat did come into Europe from the East, and it is called by the French "Sarracen wheat" (ble Sarrasin), but it is called by the Germans beech-wheat (buckweizen). You see how easy it is to be led away from the truth in studying the history of words. In the case of buckwheat the dictionaries are right, as I think, and so is Daniel Webster. He was not the one who wrote the dictionary bearing his name, but the great statesman whose birthday was celebrated last January. Wide Awake.

#### FRUIT TREES.

I am now prepared to take orders for all kinds of Nursery Stock, from the most hardy apple tree to the most delicate house plant. My stock will be first-class or no sale. In my list of apple trees, I have some imported varieties that are IRON-CLAD and will stand our most severe winters. I have also some new varieties of that class. Also a good list of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Blackberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, and Cherries. In my list of Raspberries will be found the Guthrie and Gregg, absolutely hardy and the best raspberry to ship. I also have a selective list of Flowering Plants, Shrubbery, and Ornamental Trees. My stock is from one of the best New York nurseries. The sooner you give your fruit planted the sooner you will have fruit, and it pays better to raise it than to buy it. GRAYLING, Jan. 30, 1882.

#### Read and Consider.

A. C. Lee.

#### MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Why A. Loranger & Company do the Leading Drug Business.

#### 3 REASONS 3

#### French Clothing House!

#### Why A. Loranger & Company do the Leading Drug Business.

#### 1. Pure Drugs.

#### 2. Low Prices.

#### 3. Competent Druggists.

#### J. P. LE ROUX & Co.

#### Wholesale and retail dealers in Men's, Youth's and Boys' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

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## SALLING, HANSON & COMPANY,

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Wholesale and Retail Grocers

(and General Dealers in)

LUMBERMENS' SUPPLIES.

We keep constantly in stock a full line of Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, RUBBER-GOODS,

GLASSWARE, TINWARE, READY-MADE CLOTHING, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY,

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HAY, OATS, FLOUR, FEED, BEEF, PORK, AND SMOKED MEATS,

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Particular attention

Paid to Orders

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

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SPRINGFIELD, SWISS, AND

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Clocks in endless profusion.

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Vest and Neck Chains, Lockets, Brooches, Charms, Thin

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